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## NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PRISON LABOR.

importance of discriminating between accidental, occasional and habitual drunkards. The principal recommendations as to methods of dealing with drunkards may be summarized as follows: release the accidental drunkard with an admonition; place the occasional drunkard on probation; in case of a subsequent arrest of an occasional drunkard, consider the advisability of imposing a fine, to be paid if necessary in instalments; when release, probation and fine prove inadequate, try institutional treatment, sending the curable cases to a hospital, the worthy but chronic cases to a detention colony, and the vicious or criminal cases to the state farm.

The report reviews the statutes and conditions relative to drunkenness and inebriety in foreign countries and in other states, and contains a brief bibliography.

A. W. T.

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PRISON LABOR.**—The National Committee on Prison Labor, recently incorporated under the laws of New York State, is organized to study and promote interest in the problem of prison labor; to develop satisfactory methods of carrying on industries in prisons and of finding markets for the products without antagonizing the interests of free labor or of employers; and to secure needed legislation on this subject. While the problem of prison labor is very old, this organization represents the first substantial endeavor to bring together prison officials, labor union leaders, employers, and other interested parties, for the purpose of dealing with the problem broadly and systematically.

The committee has resulted more or less directly from inquiries prompted by the National Federation of Women's Clubs, and carried on since last summer by the New York State Labor Department concerning the sale of convict-made goods. New York State prohibits the sale within the state of the products of its own prisons, but there is no law preventing the sale within the state of goods made in the prisons of other states. The output of the prisons in a large number of states is controlled by a pool of contractors. One firm, for instance, holds contracts with twelve prisons in eight states. The committee hopes, among other things, to secure the passage of laws which will properly regulate inter-state commerce in prison-made goods. Representatives of the committee have supported the Gardner bill (United States House of Representatives No. 1200) which provides that each state may pass laws, either forbidding or regulating the sale within its borders of goods made in prisons in other states.

A. W. T.

**NEW RESTRICTIONS ON THE PRACTICE OF LAW IN NEW YORK.**—The Legislature of New York at its recent session enacted a law providing that none but attorneys shall practice law in cities of the first and second classes in that state.

Provision is made that a person shall not ask or receive directly or indirectly compensation for appearing as attorney in a court or before any magistrate in any city of the first or second class, or make it a business to practice as attorney in a court or before a magistrate in such a city, unless he has been regularly admitted to practice, as an attorney or counselor, in the courts of record of the state.

It is provided, however, that nothing in this proposed act shall be held to apply to officers of societies for the prevention of cruelty, duly appointed, when exercising the special powers conferred upon such corporation under article six of the membership corporation law.

The new law is to take effect September 1.

J. W. G.